

## **CHAPTER – 6**

### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME**

6.1 Removal of poverty has been one of the basic objectives of planning in India. In the initial stages of planning, it was thought that benefits of overall growth of economy would percolate to all strata of the society and the income levels of all would increase correspondingly. Determined efforts were made to initiate programs aimed at distribution of income and consumption in favour of poorest section of the population.

6.2 Direct attack on poverty was intensified in the Sixth Plan through Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) and other employment generation programs such as the National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Generation Program (RLEGP). During the Eighth Plan, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was introduced by merging NREP & RLEGP and Employment Assurance Scheme was introduced which aimed at providing assured employment to all the poor and the needy during lean season.

6.3 During Ninth Plan, the IRDP and allied programs, including the Million Wells Scheme (MWS), were merged into a single program known as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The SGSY was conceived as a holistic program of micro enterprise development in rural areas with emphasis on organizing the rural poor into self-help groups, capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages.

6.4 During Tenth Plan, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 was enacted. It guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. The scheme has been enforced in all the districts from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008 by replacing SGRY.

6.5 The State Government laid emphasis on empowering the Panchayats and promoting decentralized planning during the Eleventh

*The 2011 census estimates that more than 75 per cent population of Rajasthan continues to live in rural area. A very large proportion of them are either wholly or significantly dependent on farm activity for their livelihood. The expansion of income opportunities in the farm sector and a progressive absorption of access rural workforce into non-agriculture activity is the most potent weapon for reducing poverty.*

Plan period, particularly towards the close of the Eleventh Plan. Attention was focused on certain key areas for equitable and inclusive growth within the State.

6.6 Twelfth Five Year Plan envisages a multi-pronged approach for faster, sustainable and more inclusive rural development. It aims to improve rural infrastructure, employment & livelihood generation, capacity building and economic environment with more targeted and focused intervention through the following schemes:

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**

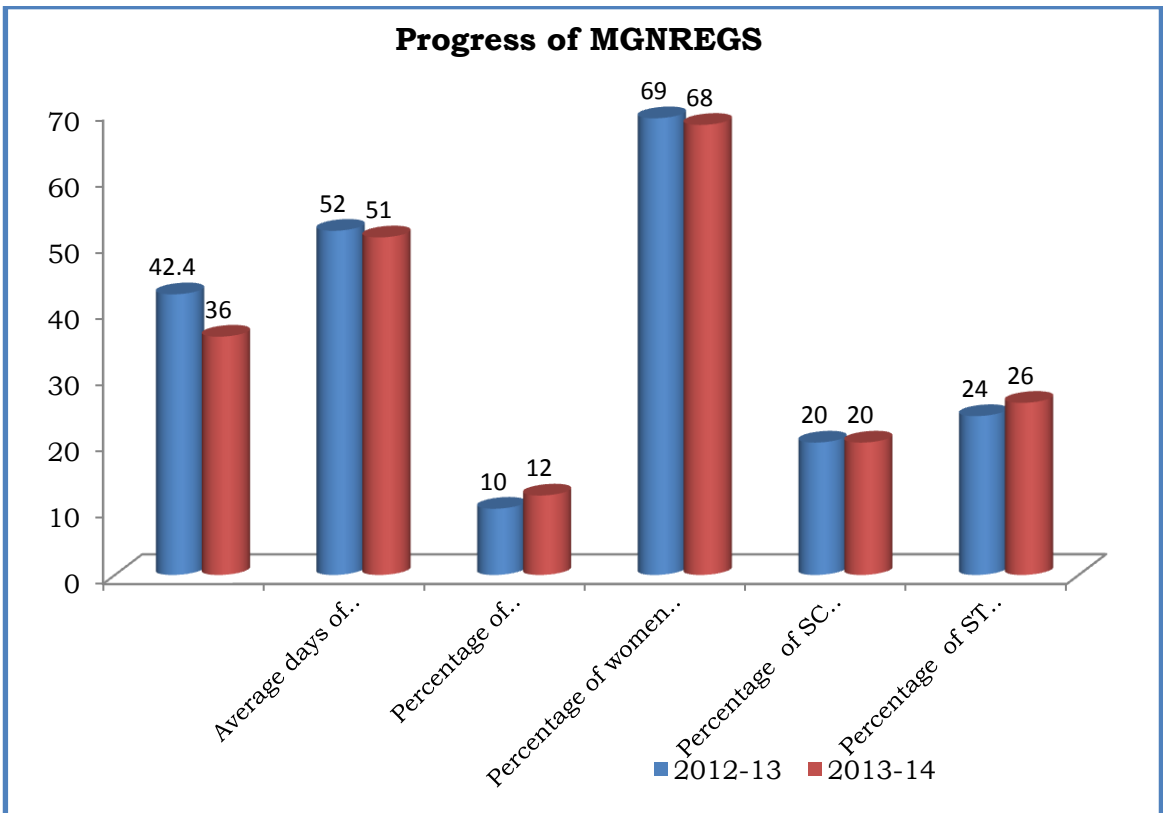
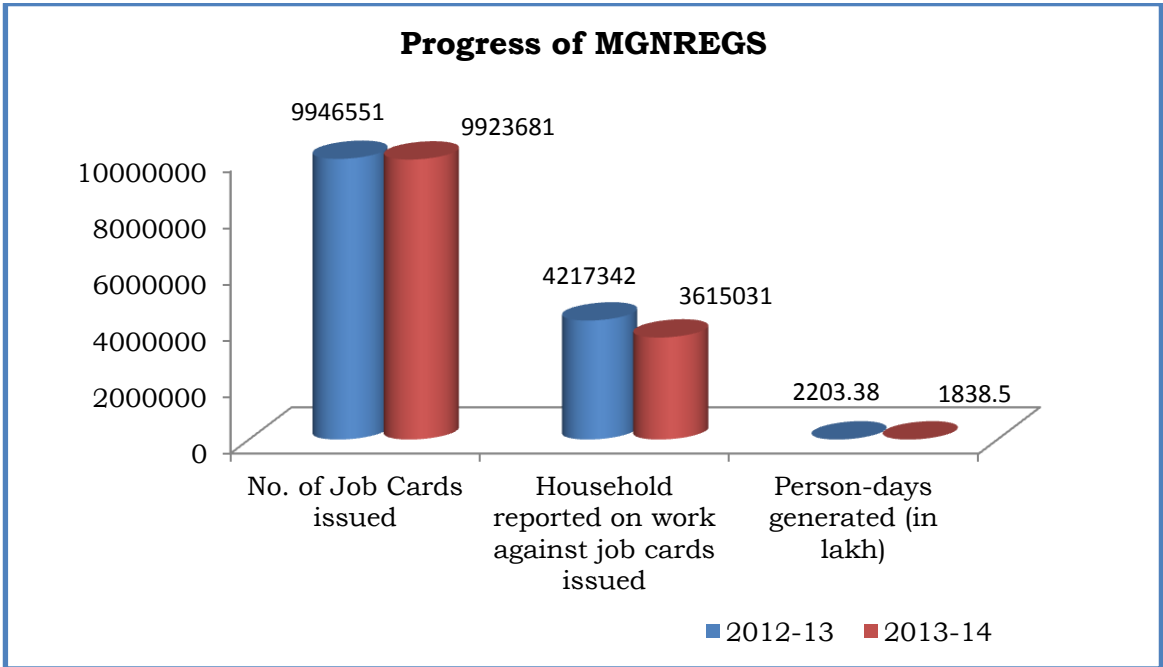
6.7 The success of MGNREGS had been impressive in Rajasthan. Presence of effective grassroots NGOs and their ability to mobilize the poor, transparent administration and persistence of drought situation has made Rajasthan a leading State in the implementation of the scheme. Rajasthan had also been a pioneer State to have an innovative approach in the implementation of MGNREGS. Recently, the State has created an infrastructure building fund under the scheme and increased the guaranteed days of jobs to 150 days. This will not only improve the infrastructure in the State but also contribute in the social well-being of the people.

*The MGNREGS was launched in 6 districts of the State namely Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Karoli, Sirohi & Udaipur in first phase on 2nd Feb., 2006. It had been extended to another 6 districts namely Barmer Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Swai Madhopur & Tonk in the year 2007. Since, April, 2008 the scheme is being implemented in whole of the State.*

6.8 The progress and achievements of the scheme in the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as follows:

**Table No. 6.1**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>
No. of Job Cards issued	9946551	9923681
Household reported on work against job cards issued	4217342	3615031
Person-days generated (in lakh)	2203.38	1838.50
Percentage Household reported on work	42.4	36
Average days of employment	52	51
Percentage of households completed 100 days employment	10	12
Percentage of women workers	69	68
Percentage of SC workers	20	20
Percentage of ST workers	24	26



## 6.9 Financial progress under MGNREGS:

**Table No. 6.2**

Year	Releases ( ₹ in lakh)			Expenditure ( ₹ in lakh)
	Centre	State	Total	
2007-08	106100.12	11677.79	117777.91	151164.65
2008-09	652103.15	46327.19	698430.34	617555.00
2009-10	594488.84	39526.00	634011.84	566905.41
2010-11	273882.00	29171.02	303053.02	330032.68
2011-12	161969.00	19460.00	167329.00	320353.00
2012-13	258534.43	26602.85	285137.28	316617.10
2013-14	205943.32	38850.00	244793.32	261465.77

## 6.10 Initiatives taken for effective implementation:

- Work allocation in group of 5 (self formed group by labourers) & daily measurement of work by Mate & intimation to the labourer.
- Rationalization of task based on quick Time & Motion Studies.
- Uniform task issued from State based on type of soil.
- Inspection norms being strictly enforced.
- Inspection of Muster Rolls by NGOs & any Public Representative allowed.
- Staggering of Muster roll.
- Issuance of e- Muster roll.
- Generation of wage list through MIS.
- Wage card to labourers.
- GR Rules issued.
- Ombudsman appointed for 18 districts.
- Technical Manual, Accounts Manual & Social Audit Manual issued.

6.11 In order to make the programme more dynamic and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, it was felt that State should be given greater flexibility in sanctioning works to be undertaken under the programme. In fact, the State Employment Guarantee Council should be empowered to draw up a Master Plan of works for every Panchayat and sanction works out of such Master Plan by bringing about necessary amendments in the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005. The State Government is of the view that the Act should be amended to permit for taking up of all the works included in a Village Master Plan.

6.12 MGNREGS, though a programme for guaranteed employment in rural areas, is an important programme for development of rural infrastructure too. Internal roads and streets of villages need pakka construction and liquid waste management. Open drains are not workable since regular cleaning is not feasible. Pakka chambers connected with plastic pipes fitted on concrete base 1 feet below surface for internal drains can work well but they need more than 40 per cent material component. 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission provided funds for liquid waste management. State Government has a scheme of providing Untied Funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for taking up the rural development works. Funds are being provided through the State Finance Commission (SFC) for rural development is also an untied fund. In order to leverage the resources available under these programmes funds available under Thirteenth Finance Commission, SFC fund, Untied Fund, BRGF are utilized for material component for various rural development programmes.

6.13 An expenditure of ₹38850.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹485000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

**Women empowerment in MGNREGA:**

6.14 In MGNREGA, the initiation to empowerment of women section have been taken. About 69% women workers are involved in MGNREGA employment. Several facilities are also provided on fields like crèche facility, water facility etc. There are equal wages for male & female in MGNREGA.

**Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**

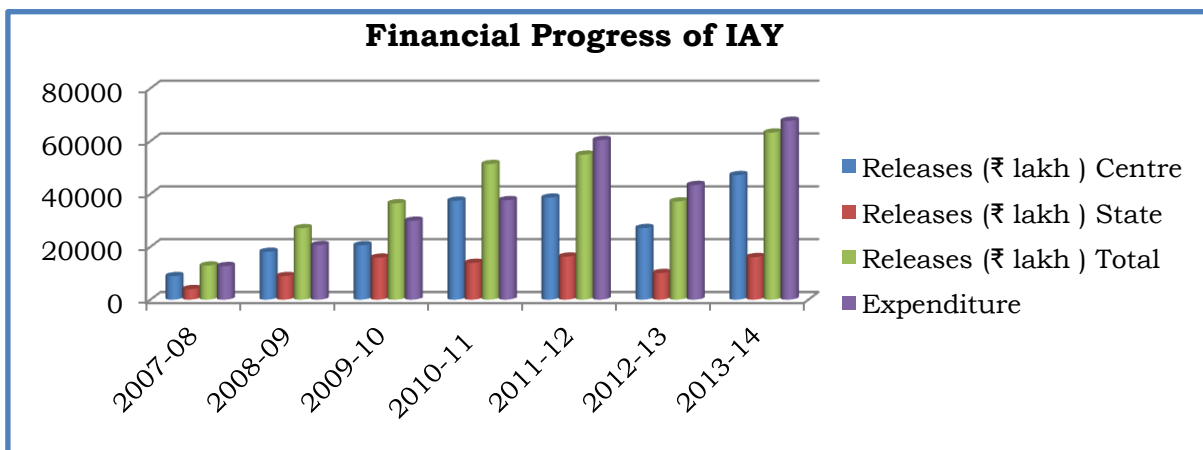
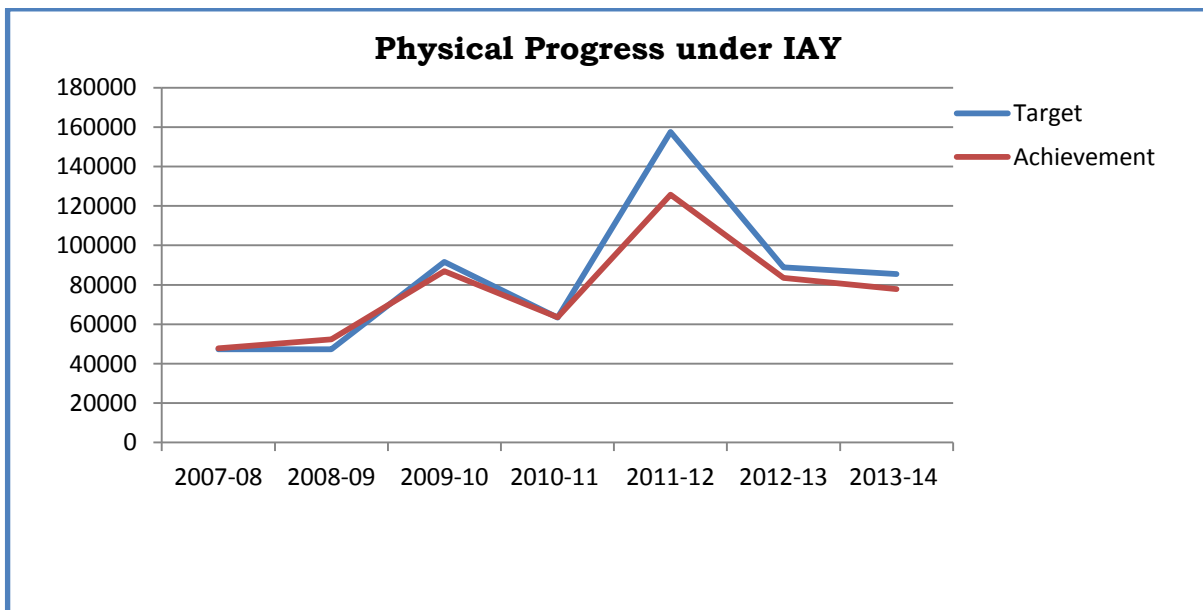
6.15 Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented with an aim to provide shelter for the rural poor living below poverty line. The objective of IAY is primarily to provide financial assistance for construction/ up-gradation of dwelling units of families of scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes, minorities, physically handicapped and other below the poverty line in rural areas by providing them a lump sum financial assistance. From 1st April 2013, the unit cost is enhanced by the Government of India from ₹45000 to ₹70000. Normally, all IAY houses are being sanctioned in the name of women only.

6.16 Under credit-cum-subsidy scheme for rural housing, those households having annual income less than ₹32000/- and are not covered under IAY are to be benefited. A sum of ₹12500/- is given as subsidy and remaining cost of house up to ₹50000/- is to be taken as loan from scheduled/ commercial banks. The installment of this loan has to be repaid by the beneficiary.

6.17 Financial & Physical Progress:

**Table No. 6.3**

Year	Financial Progress (₹ in lakh )			Physical Progress		
	Releases			Exp.	Target	Ach.
	Centre	State	Total			
2007-08	8889	3999	12888	12690	47354	47818
2008-09	18111	8918	27029	20631	47350	52386
2009-10	20571	15890	36461	29867	91670	86992
2010-11	37422	13906	51328	37643	63362	63464
2011-12	38599.89	16279.98	54879.87	60401.54	157596	125647
2012-13	27084.09	10078.99	37163.08	43392.78	88825	83466
2013-14	47134.925	16104.456	63239.381	67681.994	85460	77747



6.18 As per the BPL census 2002, the number of houseless families in States as on 01-04-2011 was 13.89 lakh. In the beginning of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the number of houseless families from present IAY wait list is around 9.52 lakh and it is anticipated that in new census it would be increased by 6.00 lakh. Thus demand during Twelfth Five Year Plan is much more than the normal demand. Therefore enhancement in the physical and financial targets is needed in Twelfth Five Year Plan. Increase in annual allocation of IAY targets is enhanced to liquidate backlog of demand and huge waiting time.

6.19 Looking to the huge housing shortage in the State, 7.14 lakh families and 1.01 lakh families are proposed to be benefited in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2014-15 respectively.

### **Shelter for all Rural BPL Houseless Families**

6.20 In order to meet the rural BPL housing needs in an accelerated fashion and to reduce the waiting period for IAY beneficiaries, the State Government announced a novel scheme know as "Mukhyamantri Gramin BPL Awaas Yojana" amounting to ₹ 3400 crore in the year 2011-12. Under this scheme, 6.80 lakh rural BPL families are to be provided IAY type housing facilities from 2011-12 to 2013-14. In this scheme 2.75 lakh & 2.00 lakh families have been benefited in 2011-12 & 2012-13. 2 lakh families in 2013-14 would be benefitted. This would help in attaining the goal of "Right to Shelter" in large measure.

6.21 An expenditure of ₹ 16104.456 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14 and an outlay of ₹ 85955.42 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

6.22 In Rajasthan, the SHG movement is about 15 years old and about 3.5 lakh SHGs are reported to have been formed across the State by various department/agencies. However, many (about 30-35 per cent) SHGs are apparently defunct. SHGs have been formed mainly by Department of Women and Child Development (about 65 per cent) and Voluntary Agencies (about 35 per cent). The SHG movement in Rajasthan involves about 40 lakh women, of whom almost 70 per cent are from disadvantaged sections like BPL, SC, ST, OBC etc.

6.23 The SHG movement in Rajasthan has vast potential of addressing two very critical areas viz. 'Women Empowerment' and 'Poverty Alleviation'. But, this potential is yet to be fully realized because Government has not yet looked at the SHGs as 'strategic intervention' within the State. Banks have also not been very forthcoming in providing credit to the SHGs, which has had a demoralizing effect at times.

6.24 There are two critical issues that are working as 'impediments' in realizing the full potential of SHG movement within the State:

- Poor Quality of Self Help Groups
- Low Credit from Banks to SHGs

6.25 Poor quality of SHGs is mainly the result of lack of investment in training, exposure, hand holding support etc. to SHG movement; and the capacity of SHG promoting organizations is also not very high. Credit linkage of SHGs with Banks is low because Banks are not particularly keen on maintaining accounts with low balances or transaction, very low presence of Bank branches. In addition, staff is also not sensitized towards poor and processes are also quite cumbersome. In order to address these and other related issues the Central Government has recently launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission whose key focus is on creating women SHGs and organizations of the poor.

6.26 One of the best developments of the last two decades has been development centered on community based micro Finance i.e. Self Help Groups. In SHGs a group of women belonging to poor communities come together and pool small amounts regularly. The pooled amount is advanced as loan to individual members on mutually decided rates of interest. Banks can effectively reach out to the poor through these groups (because the credit needs of 10-15 women are aggregated and banks can reach out to 10-15 individuals through a single transaction). The SHG approach has been a very effective strategy for financial inclusion of the poor who otherwise cannot be reached individually.

*The State Government also took the initiative of creating an umbrella organization for livelihood projects known as Rajasthan Grameen Aajivika Parishad, which is a Society constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. At present, following four livelihood projects are being implemented by RGAP:*

- World Bank funded, Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)- 51 blocks; implementation from June 2011
- IFAD funded Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)- 6 blocks; implementation from Dec. 2008
- World Bank funded National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP)- 24 blocks; implementation from April 2013
- GOI funded National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

6.27 In Rajasthan, under NRLM, the endeavor would be to reach out mobilize and support 5 million BPL households across all of the State by facilitating and pro-actively supporting self-managed SHGs and their federal institutions and livelihood collectives. NRLM's long-term dedicated and responsive support would be provided to them along with facilitation support to enable them to come out of poverty. In addition, the poor would be provided increased access to their rights, entitlements and public services. Efforts would be made to empower them socially and economically and reduce their vulnerability by mitigating their risks.



6.28 NRLM's mandate is to reach out to these poor families, link them to livelihood opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. Strong and vibrant institutions of the poor would get created at various levels – village, block, district and State in the process. Such institutions would play a key role in enabling the poor to come out and stay out of poverty.

6.29 Towards building, supporting and sustaining livelihoods of the poor, NRLM harnesses the innate capabilities of the poor, complements them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to deal with the rapidly changing external world. Being aware of the diverse nature of livelihood activities, NRLM works of three pillars – enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the poor; building skills for the job market outside and nurturing self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises). The multiple livelihood promotion strategy has been adopted to ensure that the poorest are covered to the maximum extent.

6.30 Dedicated support structures build and strengthen the institutional platforms of the poor. These platforms, with the support of their built-up human and social capital, offer a variety of livelihoods services to their member across the value-chains of key products and services of the poor. These services include financial and capital services, production and productivity enhancement services that include technology, knowledge, skills and inputs, market linkages etc. These platforms also offer space for convergence and partnerships with a variety of stakeholders, by building an enabling environment for poor to access their rights and entitlements, public services and innovations. The aggregation of the poor, through their institutions, reduces transaction costs to individual members, makes their livelihoods more viable and accelerated their journey out of poverty.

6.31 The interested rural BPL youth would be offered skill development after counseling and matching aptitude with job requirements, and placed in jobs that are remunerative. Self-employed and entrepreneurial oriented poor would be provided skills and financial linkages and nurtured to establish and grow with micro-enterprises for products and services in demand. The SHGs will also be able to act as bridge between banks and poor who otherwise are not able to link with banks individually. NRLM has provision for payment of interest subsidy as incentive to all SHGs that repay their bank's loans on time. Strengthening of livelihoods of about 6 million families would need significant amount of credit from Banks. The banks can continue lending to poor/SHGs only if they repay banks loan on time, State government will reimburse 50 per cent of the interest paid by SHGs to Banks to all SHGs that have repaid bank loan on time.

6.32 NRLM has been planned for implementation in mission mode. This enables (a) shift from the present allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy enabling the states to formulate their own livelihood based poverty reduction action plan, (b) focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery, (c) continuous capacity building, imparting requisite skills and creating linkages with livelihood opportunities for the poor, including those emerging in the organized sector, and (d) monitoring against targets of poverty outcomes. As NRLM follows a demand driven strategy, the States have the flexibility to develop their livelihoods-based perspective plan and annual action plans for poverty reduction. The overall plans would be within the allocation for the state based on inter-se poverty ratios. In due course of time, as the institutions of the poor emerge and mature, they would drive the agenda through bottom-up planning processes.

6.33 The State Government, in order to take advantage of this scheme created the post of State Mission Director, Livelihood Projects and SHGs to bring about a convergence between different SHG based livelihood programmes such as Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) is being implemented in one block each of all six districts of Jodhpur division, Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project (RRLP) is being implemented in 51 blocks of 18 districts and the NRLM funded SHGs to be implemented in remaining parts of the State in a phased manner. The State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP) is at an advanced stage of preparation and is likely to be submitted to Government of India shortly.

6.34 The objective of these programs will be to 'strengthen livelihood systems of poor' and there will be adequate flexibility in the programs to address contextual issues. Creating vibrant and sustainable institutions of poor as mainframe for poverty alleviation is the first deliverable of these programs. Special projects on agriculture development, animal husbandry, social security net and so on, will be aligned with the institutions of poor created under NRLM/ RRLP/MPOWER. The SHG movement in the State will be the main strategy to deliver financial services to the poor and thus the key strategy of financial inclusion as well.

6.35 Recognizing the need to create a uniform data base of all SHGs within the State and to facilitate interaction with the support organizations the State Government has created a transaction driven internet based portal for SHGs and their federations. This portal is titled 'Sakh Darpan' in collaboration with MPOWER and Centre for Micro Finance and its first phase has been completed and works are beginning in second phase. This portal would be integrated with mobile phone too and would be able to address issues related to lack of an authentic database of SHGs, problems of planning execution and monitoring of SHGs and SHG federation and movement within the State as well as

other livelihood projects. Banks will be able to check the quality of SHGs online and disburse the loans to SHGs on line.

6.36 Since, it would be compulsory for all SHGs to register themselves in the 'Sakh Darpan' portal; it would automatically lead to a common approach being adopted for all SHGs within the State. Self Help Groups are currently being promoted by many Government and Non-Government agencies with different objectives like women empowerment, poverty alleviation, delivery of credit etc. The promoting agencies have their own vision and expectations from SHGs. As these groups exist in the same villages, it creates operational problems and confusion at the community level, because by becoming member of a particular group, a woman may get higher subsidy, which she would not get if she is a member of another group. This often leads to multiple memberships, as the families need for financial services are not being fulfilled by the same source. This portal would help in screening and addressing these issues.

6.37 An expenditure of ₹ 2674.67 lakh has been incurred during 2013-14 and a provision of ₹ 20000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Gender Budgeting Under NRLM**

6.38 Rajasthan Gramin Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) is being implementing livelihood projects (RRLP, MPoWeR, NRLP and NRLM) in the state with major objective to alleviate extreme poverty in the rural area through creation of institutional platform for poor women. At the time of village entry, a dedicated block level team of RGAVP (Project Facilitation Team) analyses major gender issues/ women related issues in the village and prepare strategy to address the same. All projects have standard process for identification of poorest women/ widow/women suffering from violence/ women with disability/ migrant and women from other vulnerable category. These identified women are organized into SHGs and it is ensured that all women have access to financial institutions and banks. RGAVP provides continuous handholding support till the women get sustainable livelihood and get economically and socially empowered.

6.39 Gender sensitization and Gender equality have been an integrated part of capacity building and training for staff recruited under different projects. A comprehensive training module, for Village organization (VO) which is primarily responsible for inclusion of vulnerable & left out women, had been developed incorporating women rights, laws and entitlements for women under various government programmes.

6.40 Special project proposed for inclusion of victims of human trafficking and women at risk, will also be taken up on pilot basis in two districts-Dungarpur and Udaipur. This year focus would be on (a) constitution and capacity building of social action committee under each VO who would address gender based issues in each village and take relevant actions (b) recruitment of more female staff for state office to

block office in order to bring gender balance (c) and gender responsive livelihood planning.

### **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**

6.41 Common guidelines have been issued by GOI for implementation of watershed programme in the country effective from 1/4/2008. All watershed schemes of Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Land Resources (DDP, DPAP, IWDP) are being sanctioned now under the new scheme Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rainfed areas in the State.

6.42 The cost is being shared on 90:10 bases between Central and State. The approved per hectare cost of development is ₹ 12000 in non DDP blocks and ₹ 15000 in DDP blocks. The project implementing agencies for the projects is Department of Watershed Development and Soil Conservation.

6.43 State has prepared a Perspective Plan to treat the remaining 180 lakh ha area of the State in 18 years and the same has been approved by the Central Government. Government of India has sanctioned 162 projects in the year 2009-10 (amounting to ₹ 1241.03 crores), 213 projects in the year 2010-11 (amounting to ₹ 1746.48 crores), 229 projects in the year 2011-12 (amounting to ₹ 1819.99 crores), 145 projects in 2012-13 (amounting to ₹ 1051.58 crores) and 135 project in the year 2013-14 (amounting to ₹ 993.11 crores) under IWMP. In all, 884 projects amounting to ₹ 6822.25 crores have been sanctioned under IWMP for development of land 49.53 lakh ha. in 215 blocks of 33 districts of the State. Similarly, projects covering an area 7.43 lakh ha. have been approved by the Government of India.

6.44 An action plan of ₹ 4976.21 crore was prepared for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, out of which central share will be of ₹ 4478.59 crore and State share will be of ₹ 497.62 crore. An area of 36.86 lakh hectare is proposed to be treated during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Similarly, for Annual Plan 2014-15, an action plan of ₹ 1391.33 crore has been prepared out of which an outlay of ₹ 50 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15 as the State share. An area of 369390 hectare will be treated during 2014-15 under IWMP.

### **Gender Budgeting under IWMP**

6.45 Emphasis has been given in the Common Guidelines on participation of women for the implementation of this programme. As per guidelines, at least one member of Watershed Development Team (WDT) should be woman. Similarly, Watershed Committee (WC) must have representation of women of the project area. Under livelihood component, women Self-Help Group (SHG) formation has been emphasized. Accordingly, Department has issued necessary directions for the same. The priority areas for women under this scheme are livelihood, Capacity

Building and NRM work execution component. For Annual Plan 2014-15, out of total proposed outlay of ₹ 50000 lakh, ₹ 12500 lakh have been kept under women component.

### **DRDA Administration**

6.46 Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the district level and to co-ordinate the anti-poverty efforts, the central sponsored scheme for strengthening of the Zila Parishads (DRDA's have been merged in Zila Parishads) will continue with a financial support on 75:25 sharing basis for meeting administrative/establishment expenses of these units along with State level administrative expenses. An expenditure of ₹ 1013.31 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14 and a provision of ₹ 4230.02 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15 as State Matching Share.

### **Special Centrally Assisted Schemes**

#### **Border Area Development Programme**

6.47 With an objective of balanced development of the Border Districts the Government of India initiated a programme known as Modified Border Area Development Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1993-94 to 1996-97).

6.48 The Western part of Rajasthan lies on the western international border and covers four districts namely Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and part of Ganganagar district.

6.49 In the State of Rajasthan the programme was launched in the year 1993-94 as a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 14 blocks of 4 of the above mentioned border districts. Following blocks have been covered under Border Area Development Programme:

**Table No. 6.4**

Districts		Block/Panchayat Samiti
Barmer	-	Sheo, Barmer, Chohtan and Dhorimanna
Jaisalmer	-	Jaisalmer and Sam
Bikaner	-	Khajuwala and Kolayat
Sri Ganganagar	-	Karanpur, Ganganagar, Padampur, Raisingh Nagar, Anoopgarh and Ghadsave

6.50 The State Level Screening Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Rajasthan approves the works to be undertaken under the scheme. The Rural Development Department is the nodal agency for execution of the programme in the State. The proposals under the programme are initially prepared by the District Collectors in consultation with all the concerned departments. The proposals are scrutinized by Rural Development Department and placed

before the State Level Screening Committee for approval. After approval of the Screening Committee the project profile is prepared and forwarded to GoI for its approval and after getting approval the same sent to the respective Zila Parishads for implementation of the approved works.

6.51 BADP funds shall ordinarily be used for meeting the critical gap and to meet the immediate needs of the border population. Planning is implementation of BADP schemes should be on participatory and decentralized basis through Panchayati Raj Institution/Autonomous Councils/Other Local Bodies/Councils. Border districts have a poor social and economic infrastructure, therefore, developmental activities are also provided due importance in preparing proposals for approval of the Screening Committee. These activities are mainly related to Health, Roads, Energy, Water Supplies, School Buildings and Human Resource Development. At least 5 per cent of the allocation is to be spent on capacity building, skill development activities.

6.52 The programme is continuously gaining momentum and has strengthened not only security activities but also the development of infrastructure activities, in all the border districts with priority given to area near the border line from 0-10 km., 10-15, 15-20 km. & so on.

6.53 An expenditure of ₹ 13799.45 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 15353.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Cent per cent State Funded Schemes**

#### **MLA – Local Area Development Programe (MLA-LAD)**

6.54 This scheme was introduced during 1999-2000 in Rajasthan. Previously, provision for MLA's was kept under Un-tied Fund (UTF) and Battis Zile Battis Kaam (BZBK). In the beginning each MLA could suggest works upto ₹ 25.00 lakh in his constituency, which was increased to ₹ 60.00 lakh for each in 2001-02.

6.55 From the year 2007-08, for each MLA a provision of ₹ 80.00 lakh was made which was increased to ₹ 100 lakh in the year 2010-11 under the scheme. Furthermore, from the year 2012-13, it has again increased to ₹ 200.00 lakh per MLA. Each MLA can make recommendations to fulfill the basic needs of his/her area and accordingly proposals are submitted to the Zila Parishad.

6.56 An expenditure of ₹ 40000.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 40000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Area Development Programmes**

6.57 A number of State as well as Centrally Sponsored Area Development Programmes are being implemented within the State. The State Sponsored programmes are Mewat, Dang and Magra Vikas Yojana. Besides, the department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the Dev Narain Scheme in the Gurjar community

dominated areas of the State. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes include the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Border Area Development Programme (BADP). Backward Region Grant Fund Scheme of the Panchayati Raj Department, Pradhanmantri Adarsh Gram Vikas Yojana for villages having equaled to or more than 50 per cent SC population. In order to effectively deploy the scarce resource of the State and to bring about convergence of resources, it is necessary to have in place an effective GIS planning tool in place along with a team of experts capable of providing technical inputs for decision making. Funds of these schemes may be placed at the disposal of concerned District Planning Committee to prepare action plans as per the guidelines issued by the Central/State Government. This would then be as per the local needs and would help avoid duplication of works being taken up under different schemes. Such a decentralized approach in planning would also address the specific needs and concerns of disadvantaged groups [BPL, Women, SC/ST, and Persons with Disabilities (PwD)].

### **Dang Area Development Programme**

6.58 Ravines cover an appreciable area in Rajasthan on both the banks of river Chambal & its main tributaries namely Kalisindh, Parwati, Parwan, Hej, Banas, Morel, Gambhiri etc. Indiscriminate destruction of vegetation, conservation measures have led to the formation of gullies & ravines. This ravenous area is not only prone to the problems of land degradation, but also infested by dacoits. For its development, a program named "Dang Area Development Programme" was introduced from 2005-06. The Dang Area of the State covers 8 districts namely- Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota, Bharatpur, Baran, Bundi & Jhalawar.

6.59 An expenditure of ₹ 4998.38 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Mewat Area Development Programme**

6.60 The Meo community is concentrated in the 8 blocks of Alwar District and 3 blocks of Bharatpur District. The Meo inhabited area is known as the Mewat Area. This area is socially and economically backward. In order to develop this area, a program known as Mewat Area Development Programme initiated in February 1987-88. Mewat Area Development Program is being implemented in 8 blocks (Laxmangarh, Ramgarh, Tijara, Mandawar, Kishangarhbas, Kathumar, Umren and Kotkasim) of Alwar District and 3 blocks (Nagar, Kama, Deeg) of Bharatpur District.

6.61 An expenditure of ₹ 5999.95 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14 and an outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Magra Area Development Programme**

6.62 A central hilly zone of the Aravali has traditionally been known as MAGRA. This area laid at the confluence of three administrative units in the past- the princely states of Mewar and the British administered territory of Ajmer Marawara. Its remote location and difficult terrain ensured that area suffered not only from administrative neglect but also faced socio-economic isolation. In order to develop this area, a programme named "Magra Area Development Programme" was initiated during 2005-06. Magra Area Development Programme is being implemented in 6 blocks of Rajsamand, 2 blocks of Ajmer, 2 blocks (partly) of Pali, 3 blocks (partly) of Bhilwara and 1 block (partly) Chittorgarh district.

6.63 At District level, the implementing agency is Zila Parishad. Works are executed by Panchayat Raj Institutions and line Departments. At the State level, Secretary, Rural Development Department is in-charge for administration, supervision & monitoring of the programmes. The main thrust of the programme is to fill the critical gaps in the area.

6.64 An expenditure of ₹ 5007.40 lakh has been incurred i2013-14 and an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Swa-vivek District Development Scheme (SDDS)**

6.65 It was observed that while formulating the scheme, some of the local area need based schemes are not considered by the concerned departments. District Collector being overall in-charge of the development of the district, does not have discretionary funds to take up such type of priority and need based schemes. Keeping this in view, a new scheme Swa-Vivek District Development Scheme was launched in 2005-06.

6.66 An expenditure of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14 and an outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana**

6.67 Grameen Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana was initiated from 2010-11 in all the 33 districts of the State. The objective of the scheme is to ensure public participation in rural areas for development, employment generation, construction and maintenance of community assets.

6.68 Under the scheme, 90 per cent funds are provided for construction of boundary-wall of "Shmashan/ Kabristaan", in general areas 70 per cent funds, in TSP areas 80 per cent funds will be provided by the State Government. Remaining funds are collected from the public in the form of Cash and Demand Draft only. Priority is given for construction of Boundary-wall of "Shmashan/ Kabristaan".

6.69 An expenditure of ₹ 8500.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14 and an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.



## **Externally Aided Project**

### **Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER)**

6.70 The Government of Rajasthan, with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Sir Ratan Tata Trust, is implementing the Mitigating Poverty in Western Rajasthan (MPOWER) covering six blocks one each from the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Sirohi and Jalore.

6.71 Under MPOWER prime objective is to organize and empower the poor women from the BPL households, build their capacities, and improve their access to credit services and resource that address their priority social and economic needs. So, more than 60 per cent of the project funds are utilized for women empowerment. As per directions 22.23 per cent of project funds utilized for STs and 20 per cent of project funds utilized for SC HHs in the Project area.

6.72 11 NGOs have been deployed and they have established their offices in the allotted area and started grassroots implementation works.

### **Achievements of the Programme**

- 929 villages allotted NGOs and started grassroots implementation.
- Village development plan developed for 830 villages.
- Household survey of 65533 Households has been completed.
- 4808 self help groups have been formed and have started saving mobilization. Total saving as on June, 2014 is ₹ 668.72 lakh.
- Total saving as on June, 2014 is ₹ 668.72 lakh and inter loaning of ₹ 689.86 lakh;
- 1380 self help groups have been first credit linked with banks for the tune of ₹ 510.16 lakh and 294 SHG have been second credit linkage with rupees 245.12 lakh.
- 4696 SHGs availed Revolving fund support of ₹ 650.00 lakhs from Project based on self grading;
- 59 Training camps on diverse subjects for the project staff have been organized and at the block level four workshops on panchayati raj representatives have been held.
- 1929 youths trained in various trades like security guard, stitching machine operator and computer operator and 323 youth placement ensured in organized and 854 are self employed sectors. 3286 youths identified and counseled with the support from RSETI, RMoL, IL&FS, IHM and other training agencies and training calendar is under preparation to train the during current FY.
- Agriculture camps organized in 472 villages by introducing PoP and seed changes targeting 9055 families;

- Vaccination camps organized in 910 villages;
- Drudgery reduction activities implemented in 305 villages for 12445 families;
- 31910 members trained in SHG concepts;
- SHG members trained in financial literacy and Financial Management;
- 24600 members trained in leadership skills;
- Undergone agreement with SBBJ,UCO and 6 DCCB banks to smoothen the SHG credit linkages;
- Online web based generic SHG-MIS "SAKH DARPAN" developed with the help of SRTT co-financing part through their nodal agency CmF and under operation in our project and expected to utilize in ongoing RRLP and NRLM projects.

### **Proposed activities for the year 2012-17**

- Achieve the target of 4795 Self Help Groups of BPL women will be formed, of which 3000 Self Help Groups will be Linked to Banks.
- Total 2500 Youths among the targeted population will be imparted training in job oriented courses and will be ensured jobs in organized sector.
- One youth from each of the 245 Gram Panchayats will be selected and imparted training as Para veterinarian.
- As a part of the Innovation envisaged under the project, six Farmer Field Schools (FFS), various crop and fodder demonstrations will be organized across the project area.
- Midterm survey and RIM survey will be carried out;
- Climate change and carbon credit study will be carried out;
- II<sup>nd</sup> phase of online web based generis SHG-MIS will be developed comprising GIS and banking correspondence model;
- 1000 target HH members trained on SME and Nonfarm activities;
- 1500 SHGs linked with IGA activities by linking them with the banks;
- Pilot live stock marketing initiations to be carried out in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts;
- Goat producers company/federation will be promoted in Abu-Road/Bali blocks;
- Higher level institutions will be formed like SHG federations/Coop Societies/Producer Companies etc.

- Dairy collection centers will be established in four project blocks (preferably in Baap block of Jodhpur, Sankra Block of Jaisalmer, Bali block of Pali & Sanchole block of Jalore districts)
- 400 village level organizations (Primary level federations) and 125 marketing groups will be formed;
- Common Facilities Centers, Green /Poly Houses and Processing centers as per communities demand to be executed with the help of Community Infrastructure fund apart from gap filling activities under ongoing schemes;

6.73 An expenditure of ₹ 2295.12 lakh has been incurred in the year 2013-14. An amount of ₹ 3926.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **PANCHAYATI RAJ**

6.74 Various Development programs including State & Central flagship programme that directly touches the lives of the people in rural area and promotes inclusive growth are being implemented through Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department at State level and by the Zila Parishads at district level. Presently, 33 Zila Parishads, 248 Panchayat Samities and 9177 Gram Panchayats are in existence in the State. Most of the works are implemented by PRIs followed by other Government executive agencies.

6.75 Under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the Panchayats are endowed with adequate responsibilities, powers and finances to enable them to function as the 'Institutions of Self-Government'. Article 243(G) of the Constitution of India deals with the crucial issue of powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. In consonance with the Constitutional Amendment, The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1953 was amended in 1994 and Panchayati Raj Rules were introduced in 1996, under which 18 subjects were devolved to the Panchayats.

6.76 To ensure the decentralization as per the spirit of 73rd Constitutional Amendment, 16 activities related to 29 subject enumerated in the 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution were transferred to PRIs in the year 2000. However, in many cases the requisite staff and budget was not transferred. In fact, fund, function and functionaries are complementary to each other in the process of devolution of responsibilities and powers to the PRIs. The process was continued and 29 activities relating to 16 departments were devolved in June, 2003 to PRIs.

6.77 After devolution of powers, the responsibilities of PRIs increased. Therefore, it was needed to strengthen the administrative system of PRIs. In view of it, "The Rajasthan Rural Development State Service Rules 2007" has been framed and 222 Block Development Officers have been recruited through Rajasthan Public Service Commission.

6.78 In order to strengthen Panchayat Samities, posts of 2043 Panchayat Extension Officers have been sanctioned. After amendment in Panchayati Raj Rules, 281 JEnS were recruited. 27033 new posts of various cadres have been created under MNREGA. 703 Gram Sewaks have been appointed by Zila Parishads. The program-wise details are as under:-

#### **Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions (SFC)**

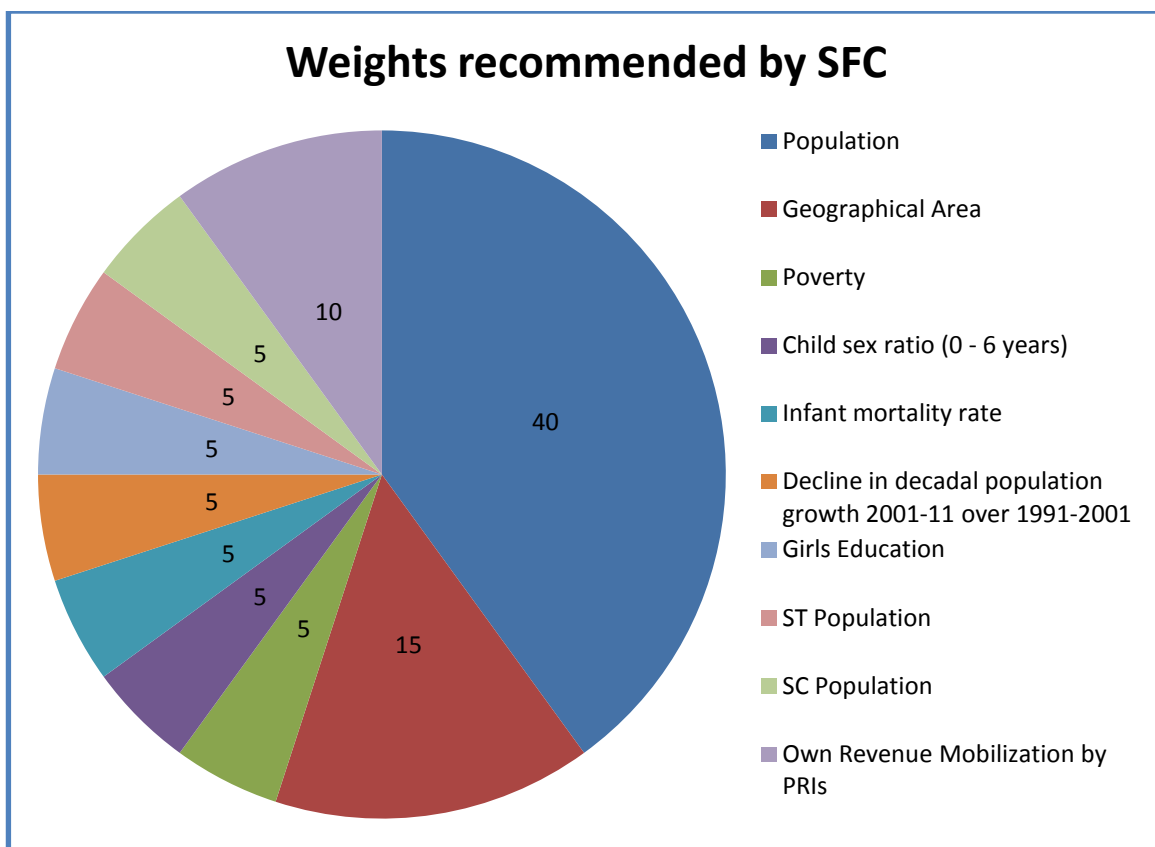
6.79 The State Government had set up first State Finance Commission to consider the problems and financial devolution to the Local Bodies on 23rd April, 1994. Thereafter the second State Finance Commission was set up on 7th May, 1999. Third State Finance Commission was set up on 15th Sept. 2005. Fourth State Finance Commission has been constituted on 13th April, 2011.

#### **SFC-IV**

6.80 As per the interim report for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, the district-wise allocation was made on the basis of 2001 population, area, literacy, number of BPL families, SC population and ST population of the district. Corresponding weights are 60 per cent for population, 20 per cent for area and 5 per cent each for literacy, number of BPL families, SC population and ST population. In the district at different tiers i.e. Gram Panchayat & Panchayat Samiti, the allocation was made on the basis of their population.

6.81 As per final report of SFC-IV for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 weightage for allocation of SFC grants are as under:

The process of devolution was again initiated and all activities relating to 5 departments dealing with basic needs of rural population namely; Elementary Education, Medical and Health, Agriculture, Social Justice and Empowerment and Women & Child Development Departments were fully devolved to PRIs on 2nd Oct., 2010 along with funds, functions and functionaries up to district level. Officers/Officials of all these departments at respective level have been placed under direct administrative control of District, Block and Village Panchayats.



6.82 The Commission in its First and Second Interim Report adopted the same basis of fund allocation i.e. 85 per cent to Gram Panchayats, 12 per cent to panchayat samitis and 3 per cent to zila parisad. The Commission in its final report recommended for inter-se distribution of the funds among the panchayat samities and gram panchayats on the basis of the latest available census of the concerned panchayat samiti and gram panchayat.

6.83 An expenditure of ₹ 95795.28 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14 and an outlay of ₹ 207375.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)**

6.84 For Economic and Integrated Development of Backward Area, a scheme titled "Backward Region Grant Fund" was introduced by Government of India in the year 2006-07 with 100 per cent central assistance in the selected 13 districts of the State viz: Banswara, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawaimadhapur, Tonk, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jalore, Karauli, Sirohi and Udaipur. Pratapgarh district, formed by reorganization of Chittorgarh, Banswara and Udaipur districts, was also included under the scheme.

6.85 The main objectives of the scheme are

- To bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements,

- Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building,
- To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.

6.86 BRGF consists of two funding windows, namely Capacity Building fund and Development fund. Under development fund head, the infrastructure work and different development works are taken up through Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. Capacity building and training activities are taken up under Capacity Building Fund.

6.87 An expenditure of ₹ 8420.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 33583.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Modernization of ZP and PS Buildings**

6.88 Keeping in view the position of Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad's buildings and staff transferred under devolved functions, it is necessary to augment the infrastructure of these buildings.

6.89 State Government provides 50 per cent matching grant to those Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities, which can finance the remaining 50 per cent share from their own resources for construction/ alteration/ repair/ modernization of their buildings.

6.90 An expenditure of ₹ 941.32 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 235.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15 for construction/alteration/repair/ modernization of ZP & PS buildings.

### **Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana**

6.91 The scheme (RGSY) sponsored by Government of India with 25 per cent State matching share is being implemented in Rajasthan (for construction of new panchayat bhawan and capacity building of PRIs).

6.92 An expenditure of ₹ 499.00 lakh has been incurred in 2012-13. An expenditure of ₹ 74.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. The scheme has been merged with RGPSA from 2013-14 onwards.

### **Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan**

6.93 The scheme (RGPSA) sponsored by Government of India with 25 per cent state share is being implemented in Rajasthan. An expenditure of ₹ 413.92 lakh as State Share has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 7200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15 including Central Share.

6.94 Telephone connectivity has been provided to all GPS in 2013-14. Rajasthan Sampark IT Centers have been established in 162 blocks. Construction of 100 GP building and repair and maintenance of 100 GP building has been proposed for 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is proposed for it. A new Panchayat training center for Jaipur Division is also proposed with an estimated cost of ₹ 100.00 lakh.

### **Untied Fund for PRIs**

6.95 State Government has launched a new scheme of providing Untied Funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions from 2011-12 for meeting local needs regarding sanitation, drinking water, completing incomplete works, repair and maintenance of buildings and furniture, payment of honorarium to PRIs, office expenses and to meet the demand for material component in excess of 40 per cent permitted under MGNREGS.

6.96 As per Fourth State Finance Commission's recommendations for the allocation of Untied Fund for PRIs, 85 per cent of grants made to Gram Panchayat, 12 per cent to Panchayat Samities and 3 per cent to Zila Parishads from the total grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions.

6.97 An expenditure of ₹ 77754.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 77754.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **District Innovation Fund (DIF)**

6.98 Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended to provide an amount of ₹ 1.00 crore to every district over a period of 5 years under District Innovation Fund. DIF aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created. This will be used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the district, which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment.

6.99 The Commission recommended that at the district level, 90 per cent of the cost be met from the District Innovation Fund and the balance 10 per cent from non-government contributions either the public or NGOs.

6.100 A provision of ₹ 1650.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **Nirmal Gram Award Scheme**

6.101 The panchayats which achieve the desired level of sanitation under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan are given Nirmal Gram Awards. Under the scheme, the Panchayats selected as Nirmal Gram, gets an amount of ₹ 1 lakh from the State Government, which would be used for development activities of the Panchayat area. If in any Panchayat Samiti, 10 Gram Panchayats and in any Zila Parishad more than 30 Panchayats gets these awards, then that Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad shall also be given award of ₹ 5 lakh and ₹ 10 lakh respectively. Under the scheme, if any ZP becomes entitled for this award and at the same time 10 villages each of any 2 Panchayat Samities get this award, then that such district would get an award of ₹ 50 lakh under the scheme.

6.102 32 Gram Panchyats have been awarded by Nirmal Gram Award in 2012-13. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## **Mid-Day-Meal Program**

6.103 Mid-Day-Meal program was started by Government of India with the objective of Improving the nutritional status of children in classes 1 to 8 and Increasing enrollment.

6.104 The mid-day meal program is being implemented in 85273 Government aided, Education Guarantee Centers in rural & urban areas of Rajasthan. It covers approximately 67.71 lakh students studying in class 1 to 8 (43.94 lakh in class I to V and 23.77 lakh in class VI to VIII).

6.105 In the Mid-Day-Meal, different recipes are being served for different days of the week on a rotational basis. These include dal-roti, vegetable-roti, khichdi, rice etc. Seasonal fruit and a meal according to the local demand and practice are also being provided once a week. Food being served contains minimum 450 calories and 12 gram protein (for class 1 to 5 students) and 700 calories and 20 gram protein (for class 6 to 8 students). The variety in the food being served has been widely appreciated and also sustains the interest of the students.

6.106 Cooking Conversion Cost @ ₹ 3.59 per student per day for class I to V and ₹ 5.38 per student per day is being provided. The expenditure is born in 75:25 ratios between the Center and the State.

6.107 Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 100 gm per student (class I to V) and 150 gm per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided. Intensive medical check-ups of all the students eligible for mid-day-meal are being done every year.

6.108 Mid-Day-Meal is cooked through School Monitoring Committees (SMCs), Centralized Kitchens and Annapurna Mahila Sahakari Samities (AMSS) in the State. According to the guidelines of Government of India, the services of persons as cook cum helper have been hired on monthly remuneration of ₹ 1000. Services of around 1.24 lakh cook cum helpers have been hired for cooking and serving MDM.

6.109 A policy for attracting public private partnership in the programme was launched by the Government in January, 2006; Commendable achievements have been made in this regard. Corporate supported NGO/Trusts, which are capable of adding their own resources, are being encouraged. Akshya Patra Foundation, Adanya Chetna Trust, Havells India Ltd, Hindustan Zinc Ltd and DSCL Kota (Shree Ram Group) are some Trusts/Corporates who have already partnered the government.

6.110 Stringent checking and inspection norms have been designed for all district, sub divisional and village level government functionaries, so that adequate vigilance is ensured in the preparation and supply of the meals. During the year 2013-14, more than 98 thousand Inspections have been done by various officers. Sudden Inspections are done on quarterly basis in the year. MDM Steering and Monitoring Committees at State, District and Block level have been formed and are functioning.



Effective MIS system has been developed for better monitoring of the programme at the school, block, district and State level. Independent agencies such as IDS, SCMSPRI & CDECS have also been appointed by Govt. of India to evaluate/monitor the MDM Scheme in the State. The constitution of State Review Mission has been done in compliance to the direction of Government.

6.111 In compliance to the directions of Government of India, to include the food grains, Maize and Millet in MDM scheme a proposal is being sent to the Government of India. The recipes made by these grains were served once in a week and for three months. (December, 2013 to February, 2014)

6.112 The State government has decided to increase nutrition value of sahariya area (Kishanganj and Shahabad block of district Baran) and Kathodi Tribal belt (Kotra, Jhadol & Gogunda blocks of Udaipur) to abolish the severity of malnutrition among sahariyas. It has been decided to double the distribution of Food grains (wheat/rice) @ 200 gm per student (class I to V) and 300 gm per student for class 6 to 8 are being provided.

6.113 In the year 2013-14 ₹ 43431.96 lakh in CSS & and ₹ 12388.14 lakh in State Plan has been incurred. In the year 2013-14, average 46.40 lakh students per day were benefited under the Mid-Day-Meal Programme. An outlay of ₹ 76500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

#### **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Total Sanitation Campaign-TSC)**

6.114 The drive to extend sanitation services in rural areas is spearheaded by the TSC introduced in 1999, which marks a break from the past in acknowledging the need for a demand-driven approach based on behavioral change. It emphasizes the use of IEC for awareness generation and health education. Efforts are being made to complete the TSC projects in the countryside by 2017. Sanitation has grown impressively in rural India following the launch of TSC.

6.115 An expenditure of ₹ 2000.00 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14 as state matching share. An outlay of ₹ 29833.34 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2014-15.

6.116 200 Gram Panchayats are proposed to be made Open Defecation Free to attain Nirmal Gram Panchayat status. Construction of 2 lakh IHHL BPL & identified APL families, construction of 4000 toilets in Aganwadi Centres and a provision of water in 2500 schools toilets through convergence with NRDWP for sanitation facilities is proposed for 2014-15.

## Village Master Plan

6.117 For proper development of villages, a new scheme of Village Master Plan has been launched by the State Government in 2013-14. In the first phase of scheme, 81 villages having more than 10000 population have been identified. An amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh per village is to be provided for proper development out of which ₹ 50.00 lakh per village have been provided in 2013-14. An amount of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

## Gender Budgeting (GB) under Panchayati Raj

6.118 Gender Budgeting is an initiative of the Central and the State Government introduced in the beginning of the 21st century that reaffirms their commitment to the development and empowerment of women. The proposed aggregate outlay earmarked for women specific activities for the year 2014-15 is ₹ 194029.87, which is much higher than the allocation of ₹ 108565.95 lakh earmarked in 2013-14. Seven Schemes, implemented by Panchayati Raj Department have pro-women allocation greater than 30%. Approximately 48% Plan Funds are being earmarked for women specific activities under the grant of State Finance Commission, Backward Region Grant Fund, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and Direction & Administration Schemes.

6.119 Scheme-wise details are as under:-

**Table No. 6.5**

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2013-14	Proposed aggregate outlay for women specific activities	% of Plan Fund for GB	Annual Plan 2014-15	Proposed aggregate outlay for women specific activities	% of Plan Fund for GB
SFC IV	51910.00	24916.80	48.00	207375.00	94540.00	48.00
BRGF	37257.00	17883.36	48.00	33583.00	16119.84	48.00
Untied Funds to PRIs	77754.00	37321.92	48.00	77754.00	37321.92	48.00
NBA (TSC)	2000.00	960.00	48.00	29833.34	14320.00	48.00
Compensation & Assignment to PRIs	29486.00	12867.69	43.64	0.67	0.00	0.00
Direction & Administration Aid to ZP	30000.00	14400.00	48.00	55500.00	26640.00	48.00
Aid to PS	429.96	206.38	48.00	183.57	88.11	48.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>228856.96</b>	<b>108565.95</b>	<b>46.21</b>	<b>404229.58</b>	<b>194029.87</b>	<b>47.99</b>

## Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan

6.120 Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan is a leading institute undertaking research and studies on Panchayati Raj, organizing training seminars and workshops and acts as a store house of

collection/dissemination of information on the subject. It imparts training to all the functionaries in regard to their rights, duties and responsibilities.

6.121 It is an autonomous organization established by the Government of Rajasthan vide a cabinet resolution as an apex institute of the State, with a view to develop human resources in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Rural Development Sector.

6.122 The Institute was registered as a Society in March, 1989 under Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958. The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) was merged with IGPRS in July, 1999.

### **AGRICULTURAL CENSUS**

6.123 Agriculture Census is a part of comprehensive collection of Agricultural statistics. Agricultural census provides benchmark data needed for formulating new agricultural development programmes and projects. It provides basic frame of operational holdings for carrying out future agricultural surveys. Agricultural Census is conducted at five yearly intervals, regularly. The first comprehensive Agricultural Census in Rajasthan was conducted with Agricultural year 1970-71 as reference year. The 8th agriculture census was conducted in the State with Agricultural year 2005-06 as its base year. At present the 9th Agricultural Census is being carried out from July, 2011 in three phases, having year 2010-11 as its reference year.

6.124 In the first phase, information regarding number and area of operational holdings, sex-wise, social group wise (SC, ST, Others and All), in different size classes and type of holdings (Individual, Joint and Institutional) is collected in Table-1 for all the villages of the State. Besides this, information on geographical area and agricultural infrastructure of the villages under different uses is also collected during this phase of the census. During the second phase, information on dispersal of land, tenancy status, land utilization of holdings, source wise net irrigated area, number of wells and tube wells, crop wise irrigated and un-irrigated area is collected for all the holdings of 20% selected revenue villages in all the Districts of the State.

6.125 During third phase, an Input Survey is conducted in 7% selected revenue villages. In this survey information regarding agricultural inputs such as, fertilizers, manures, agricultural implements, livestock, agricultural credits- loans, seeds, Soil testing and size of parcels is collected in all the districts of the State. 3rd phase data computerization work is under progress. Against the provision of ₹ 360.00 lakh an expenditure of ₹ 2.35 lakh has been incurred in the year 2013-14. Provision of ₹ 245.81 lakh has been made for the year 2014-15.

## **Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme**

6.126 Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme is a cent percent Central Sector Plan Scheme, being implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India from the year 1987-88. The main objective of the Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics Scheme (RMIS) is to conduct census of Minor Irrigation Schemes (command area up to 2000 hectare) on quin-quennial basis and also organise and co-ordinate collection and compilation of statistics relating to minor projects and their reporting on a regular quarterly and on an annual basis.

6.127 The first Minor Irrigation Census 1986-87 could not be conducted due to some administrative problems in the State. The second Minor Irrigation Census, with reference year 1993-94 was conducted by Rajasthan State and report published in December, 1997. The third Minor Irrigation Census was conducted with the reference year 2000-01 and Census report published in April, 2006. The fourth Minor Irrigation Census 2006-07 was conducted in the State. The data has been approved by Water Resources Ministry, Govt. of India. The report writing work is under progress.

6.128 The Schedules and Instructions of proposed 5th Minor Irrigation Census have been received from the Water Resources Ministry of Govt. of India. Hindi translation of these schedules and instructions done by department and preparation of printing will be in progress. The Census work will be proposed to start by September, 2014. A provision of ₹ 44.50 lakh has been made for the year 2013-14, out of this ₹18.38 lakh have been utilized up to March, 2014. Provision of ₹ 53.20 lakh has been made for the year 2014-15.

## **RAJASTHAN REVENUE RESEARCH TRAINING INSTITUTE, AJMER**

6.129 During March 1996, State Government declared RRRTI, Ajmer as a separate Department to work as an apex Institute for training and also to control the following revenue training institutes in the State of Rajasthan:

- APRTS, Tonk
- PTS, Gajsinghpur (Shri Ganganagar)
- PTS, Debari (Udaipur)
- PTS, Alwar
- PTS, Tonk
- PTS, Kota
- PTS, Jodhpur

6.130 An expenditure of ₹ 83.43 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 82.00 lakh is proposed for 2014-15 for various activities of the institute.

## **SETTLEMENT**

### **National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)**

6.131 Government of India has merged the two existing Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) and replaced them with a modified Centrally-sponsored scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), with the ultimate goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee in the country.

6.132 The major components of the programme are computerization of land records including mutations, digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data, survey/ resurvey and updation of all survey and settlement records, computerization of registration and its integration with the land records maintenance system, development of core Geospatial Information Systems and capacity building. All the districts are to be covered by the Twelfth Plan period.

6.133 Fund sharing pattern of the different activities proposed under the programme are as follows:

**Table No. 6.6**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sharing Pattern (GoI:GoR)</b>
Digitization of Maps, Tehsil level data centre, Sub-divisional level data centre, leased line connectivity at Tehsil & sub-divisional level	100:00
Computerization of Registration Offices, Scanning & preservation of old documents	25:75
Survey & re-survey, Modern record rooms/ land records management centres at tehsil level	50:50
Training & Capacity building	100:00

6.134 An outlay of ₹ 274.06 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.

### **BOARD OF REVENUE**

6.135 The Board of Revenue has proposed to carry out constructions of SDO office & residence buildings, construction of Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil and Patwar Ghar under Strengthening of district administration.

6.136 For construction of revenue buildings and computerization of Registration Offices, scanning & preservation of old documents under NLRMP, an expenditure of ₹ 2823.72 lakh has been incurred in 2013-14. An outlay of ₹ 15494.35 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2014-15.